Amngemente.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-Day and Evening-Vere ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Old Homestead. BUJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and S—A Brass Moukey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Mr. Barnes of New-York.
CASINO—8:15—The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALYS THEATRE—8:15—Lettery of Love. CKSTADER'S - S-Minstrels. DOCKSTADER'S—S-Minstreis.

ZDEN MUSEE—WAY Tablesay.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—A Parlor Match.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Waddy Geogram

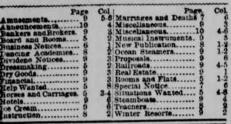
LYCEUM THEATRK—S:15—Sweet Lavender.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Partners.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Autumn Exhibition

-Afternoon and Evening. NIBLO'S-S-The Two Sisters. ALMER'S THEATRE- S-The Winter's Tale STAR THEATRE— 8—Crystal Slipper.
STANDARD THEATRE— 8—Monte Criste, Jr.
STH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Othello. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-The Woman Hater. DAVE. AND 63D.ST.—American Institute TH-AVE. AND 19TH.ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.



Musiness Notices

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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-President Hertenstein, of Switzerland, died from the effects of having a diseased leg amputated. === The Parnell Commission continued hearing testimony regarding Irish outrages. Edward Ranlan was again defeated by Beach on the Paramatta River, Australia. = Debate on the Irish Land Purchase bill was continued in the House of Commons. = There was a sharp deeline in the price of Panama Canal shares on the Paris Bourse.

Domestic.-General Harrison entertained Sena tors Spooner and Allison at his home. ==== There were no deaths and no new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville. - Rochester held her first annual music festival. Theodere Thomas's orchestra, several well-known singers and a chorus of 400 took part = The Republicans won a sweeping victory in the municipal election at Providence, R. I. - Heavy losses by the storm continued to be reported. = A plan for a railway clearing house of a national scope was made public in Chicago. - John Hronck, the Bohemian Anprehist was on trial at Chicago. City and Suburban.-The annual meeting of the

Children's Aid Society was held; reports showing the good work done. - General W. T. Sherman's wife not expected to live. ____ The storm abated Buring Monday night after having done great damage along the coast. - Two of Mayor Hewitt's appointees to the Board of Education declined to serve. === The convicted murderer, Reich, was respited by the Governor until January 9. The Republican Spellbinders effected a permanent organization. - There was a fatal fire in Brooklyn in which an invalid woman was killed and her brother, who attempted to save her, was fatally injured. = Surgeon Simons died on board the United States steamship Boston. at Quarantine, from a combination of yellow fever and Bright's disease. == Stocks dull, with fluctuating advances, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Clearing, preceded by light rain; slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 40; Bverage, 43 1-2.

Mayor Hewitt is certainly having hard luck with his recent appointments of members of the Board of Education. Two of them have declined to serve-Mrs. Rice and Mr. Agnewboth of whom were looked on as possessing special qualifications for the office. Mr. Agnew has served eighteen years as a school inspector, and he feels that he can devote no more time to school work. Mrs. Rice was regarded as an admirable selection. It is to be hoped that the Mayor will not be deterred by his failure the first time from appointing another woman member of the Board.

Jacksonville's prolonged scourge has ended. The long-hoped-for frost has arrived at last and its effects are speedily apparent. No deaths and no new cases of fever occurred yesterday, and the issuing of bulletins, which have been a daily feature of the newspapers since August, is now to be suspended. The official records show that there have been 4.677 cases of fever in all, and 408 of the patients have died. It has been a terrible scourge that Jacksonville has experienced, and the lesson which has been taught at the expense of so many lives and so much suffering ought not to be thrown away.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which came to an end yesterday, will be memorable in the history of the order. Apparently it marks the beginning of a new lease of life, during which the organization may achieve more substantial things than when its prosperity was seemingly much greater. Mr. Powderly certainly has a fine opportunity to do a notable and lasting work. He believes that the losses in membership which the Knights have suffered only indicate that the order has rid itself of those who did not sympathize with its aims and were unwilling to make its spirit their own. The future of the Knights of Labor is hopeful.

Justice Lawrence's remarks yesterday lead to the belief that he will not stand any nonsense in the matter of putting the wires underground.

When he renders his final decision in the case before him it will probably clear the atmos phere and let the telegraph, electric-light and other companies know just what their duty is. It is perfectly plain that the people, through their representatives in the Legislature, have ordered the overhead wires to be taken down. The companies resist this decree. Now the question is, which is to give way-the companies or the people?

Congress will doubtless attach a good deal of weight to the report of the commission which undertook to negotiate the purchase of one-half of the Sioux Reservation. It is understood that the report recommends the passage of a bill giving the Indians substantially the terms offered them when their leaders visited Washington. There is every disposition on the part of the Government to deal fairly and justly with the Indians, but Captain Pratt is undoubtedly right when he says that the white men know what is good for the Indian better than the Indian himself. The sooner the Indians are made to be self-supporting the better. Ownership of land in severalty, will be an important step in this direction.

THE COMING SESSION. The remnant of a Democratic House, which earned defeat for itself and its party, will presently reassemble. Practically this body has made the record for its party. It rests with the House to originate legislation regarding the revenue, and with the support of the executive departments that body has in fact determined upon whatever legislation has been accomplished. So the House has illustrated what Democrats want to do and are capable of doing, and the country has concluded that another such House is just what it does not want.

Great modesty would become the Democratic majority reassembling under such circumstances. Its incompetence to serve the public interests, its wrangling about small matters, its greed for spoils and jobs, its wanton appropriations, and finally its ignorance regarding the industries of the country, have done for the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland has merited censure, true. But the rebuke administered to him in the change of votes in New-York and Indiana was actually less impressive than the succession of unexpected defeats in Congressional districts all over the country which changed the Democratic majority of nearly 20 into a clear Republican majority.

Modesty, however, does not often go with pig-headed ignorance. The least competent of representatives is apt to be the most boisterous in self-assertion. The first function of the representatives of the beaten party, it may be predicted, will be to show in numerous and elaborate speeches how it came to be beaten. In explaining the result members will take care to attribute it to nothing done by a Democratic House, and to nothing it has lett undone, but to everything else under the sun. Mr. Cleveland will hear uncomfortable truths from some members who have been re-elected. but he can rely upon slavish deference from many others who want appointments for themselves and friends before March 4.

All this whining of the beaten will waste time and crowd out of the way public business which ought to have been attended to at the last session. Sensible members will see that the only way to help the party now is to attend to public business strictly and most industriously. But the chances that their advice will prevail are about one in a thousand. Each cross-roads statesman will have to discharge himself of his theory about the recent defeat, and meanwhile every job that is waiting will find about a hundred discarded Democratic members whose hunger is intense and whose time is short.

THE KNIFE FOR KNIFERS.

The determination of a large number of prominent and influential Republicans to take TRIBUNE has now presented the views of many Republicans of high character, who are universally known as hard-working, practical party men, and they speak with one voice. They do not exaggerate the need of prompt and decisive action. The practice of selling out which is carried on by some of the petty bosses is bad enough in its immediate effects, but its remote consequences are even more injurious. It is bad enough to have a Republican district leader selling out the candidates for Governor and for Congress, because we need every Republican vote in this city, where a vast mass of ignorant, corrupt and degraded voters always stand solidly arrayed against the party. But the demoralization in the party at large, the uncertainty whether candidates will receive loyal support in this city, the weakening of party fealty, which result from these periodical treasons, are even more serious consequences.

There seems to be only one way of rooting out this evil. Republicans will not submit to boss rule. There is a Czar in Tammany Hall and another Czar in the County Democracy. but there is none in the Republican party When a Democrat proves himself a traitor to his organization, the autocrat, whoever he may happen to be, turns him out neck and heels, and there is an end of it. But the Republican party is governed by a system in accordance with its principles, which gives each district daily by sixty millions of people. the right to control its own affairs, and thus it is that a treacherous leader like John J. O'Brien, having a firm hold on the machinery of his district, is able to re-elect his henchmen, if not himself, to the County Committee after each expulsion, and that body cannot reject them without inconsistency. seems to us that the true method of dealing with the difficulty is that suggested by Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Howe and others-namely to disfranchise the entire district. Then whatever trading and knifing O'Brien might do he could do only on the basis of his personal influence. He would have no standing as a Republican, and no authority from the central organization as a capital to work with. But it would not be necessary to give up the district to the enemy. It would be entirely feasible for the County Committee to appoint a force of Republicans of known loyalty to man the polling-places in the district, and to secure them adequate police protection. The result would be that the party would retain all of the vote not under O'Brien's immediate control, and the fact that he had been driven out of the organization would certainly weaken his hold upon his followers. In the end he would probably be forced over to the ranks of the Democracy, where men of his class properly belong, and it would be safe, when the district had been reorganized in fact and not alone in name, to bring it back in full fellowship with the county organization. Even if O'Brien and men like him were able to carry off as many Republican votes after they had been turned out as before, the party would still be relieved of the odium of their treachery, and Republicans elsewhere, both in the State and throughout the Union, would know what

they had to count upon in this city. We hope the County Committee will take the matter up promptly and deal with it justly, but without fear or favor. We don't like to

spare traitors

ANOTHER AMERICAN CARDINAL. The current number of "The Catholic News" ontains an article suggested by rumors that the Pope is about to raise another American prelate to the Cardinalate, which conveys the impression, and we think not unintentionally, that the editor believes the reports to be true and that Archbishop Corrigan is to be the possessor of the new hat. THE TRIBUNE does not pretend to be privy to the intentions of Leo XIII or to the wishes and expectations of American Catholics, but we can readily see that the Pope might find a peculiar pleasure in signifying his recognition of the growth and vitality of the Roman Church in the United States by the appointment of the eminent and enlightened Metropolitan of New-York.

We believe that there is a general agreement among both clergy and laity that they are entitled, for practical reasons, leaving sentiment out of view, to a larger representation in the Sacred College; and if such a claim is to be allowed at Rome, we are sure that Protestants as well as Catholics would cordially approve the elevation of Archbishop Corrigan. His faith is not ours, but we are glad to express our appreciation of the sagacity, the dignity and the patriotism with which he administers the temporal and spiritual affairs of this great diocese.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This is a peculiarly appropriate season of the year for the publication of such a report as that of the Children's Aid Society, of which some features are elsewhere printed. The gratitude which does not seek opportunities to give others cause to be grateful is a rather stunted and cheap emotion, and solicitude for the comfort and welfare of poor children is never more timely than now. It is so seldom their fault that they are subjected to suffering. grow up in ignorance, and imitate the vices from the knowledge of which they cannot escape, that there ought to be, and we believe is, a very general and earnest desire to rescue them from their misfortunes.

No work of this sort is accomplished with more intelligence and devotion than that of the Children's Aid Society, and we are glad to learn from the report how well it is supported. Among the permanent resources which have been placed at its disposal during the year are a lodging-house and industrial school at Fortyfourth-st, and Second-ave., for which Mr. Morris K. Jesup gave the sum of \$54,000; an industrial school on Mott-st., costing, with the lot, \$63,000, and presented by Mr. John J. Astor in memory of Mrs. Astor, whose love and care for the children of the poor are thus perpetually signalized; two cottages for the sick poor at the Health Home on Coney Island, erected by Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. W. D. Sloane; a cottage built by Mr. Fabbri for the Italian poor at Coney Island; a cottage for crippled girls at the Summer Home at Bath, and the sum of \$40,000, given anonymously, for an industrial school on the East Side which will be built so soon as a suitable site has been obtained. These gifts serve to indicate not only the solicitude of the benefactors, but the spirit and purposes of the society which has been made their trustee. It is impossible to exaggerate the influence of such a work as this. Every hapless child of a great city made comfortable and trained to lever to lift the community to a higher level of civilization.

It is the nature of a successful work in every department of human activity constantly to outgrow its resources, and the charitable people of this city should not forget that the new enterprises of the Children's Aid Society, made possible by such benefactions as we have noted, can be made fully effective only by more liberal contributions. But money is not the only thing strong measures to stop trading and knifing needed. There is a wide field for the volunin this city is a most encouraging sign. THE | tary labors of young men and women, and few gifts could be more valuable than gifts of time and energy.

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

Few realize how rapidly the country is increasing in wealth in the best and most permanent sense. Wealth does not really increase when prices of unproductive land are marked up, or when values of any property are inflated without increase in its production or power to satisfy human wants. But the true increase has been in the discovery or utilization of greater natural resources. Within the last few years the change in that respect has been almost incalculable. So frequent are such changes now that scarcely any attention is attracted to the announcements, made almost every day, that new mines of iron have been discovered or opened in one State, or of gold or of silver in another, or of zinc or tin or other metals in other States, or new wells of natural gas opened in a territory now reaching from Arkansas to Western New-York, or that new farms have been taken up and brought under cultivation, or that new inventions have rendered more useful the forces of electricity or of chemical affinity, or the discoveries of rapidly that even in the scientific world few are able to keep pace with the progress made

There is more appreciation, perhaps, of the rapid development in farming than in any other direction. Yet relatively little is known of the progress in that respect. Dakota produced last year more than 52,000,000 bushels of wheat, and when the last census was taken less than 8,000,000; how many realize that in the settlement within this one territory in eight years there has been added a wheat producing capacity equal to more than one-sixth of the entire Nation in 1870? Yet this is but one of the growing Territories, while the development in some of the States has been scarcely less rapid. The single fact that there have been 68,000 miles of railroad built since 1880 implies not merely an enormous investment of capital and labor, but also a vastly increased productiveness of farm land and mining land and timber land, which has become available because brought within economic reach of markets, as it was not before.

The discoveries of natural gas have added many millions to the yearly production of wealth. With scarcely any labor a fuel in many respects preferable to any other is obtained in a great number of localities. Almost every week some new discovery of the sort changes the possibilities of life, of manufacture and of all industry, within a considerable radius. The news is hardly noticed at a distance, but to thousands each well means a new world. The number of such centres of cost of production in important branches of industry is affected.

The astonishing growth of mining and man ufactures in Southern States is not the less real, though there have been some exaggeration and overhopefulness about it, and a vast deal of wild speculation. Multitudes who have bought land or properties at fanciful valuations may suffer. But the new mines and works will remain, to be owned by somebody, to be im-

part with any Republican, but we can easily proved and perfected, and to add yearly to tae Nation's production of wealth. The Gogebie and Vermillion developments in Michigan have been almost magical in their rapidity. The Lake Superior region shipped 100,000 tons of ore in 1860, and 800,000 in 1870, and 1,900,000 in 1880, over 4,700,000 last year, and will have shipped still more this year. There was not as much ore produced in the whole country in 1870 as was shipped from

this one region last year. With such rapid increase in productive power there is necessarily a great disturbance of methods of industry previously established. There is displacement as well as development, destruction as well as growth; depression in some localities resulting from wonderful progress in others. But on the whole, the Nation has made marvellous progress within the last eight years, and the recent decision of the people gives reason to hope that it is not to be interrupted.

A RECORD BREAKING TEAR.

The year 1888 has been consistent with itself, if not with the long procession of its predecessors who have gone before it down the corridors of time. It has been a cold, wet year, a disagreeable year, and, except for the vast political blessings with which it will always be associated, it would have had a black mark in every calendar. Nobody would have been particularly surprised if the last week of November and all four weeks of December had | Certainly these are significant figures. They go been in keeping with the record, but we venture to say, while waiting to hear from the weather prophets, who seem to have been remarkably quiet and inoffensive the last three days, that nobody expected or had the least reason to suspect that such a tempest as that which has strewn sea and land with wrecks was included in the programme of 1888. Persons who sat snugly by their firesides while the storm was at its height, and especially on Sunday night, may smile at the fancy which compares it to the blizzard of last March; but they are probably the same persons who entertained a disparaging opinion of that wild tumult of the elements so long as it lasted, and only discovered their mistake when it was over. But no one who tried to make headway against the wind of Sunday night or proceed decorously with the wind behind him could have failed to reflect that if the temperature had been a few degrees colder there would have been two memorable blizzards within nine months.

It is too early to estimate with even a remote approximation to the truth the destruction of property which the storm has caused, and it is altogether probable that the record of lives lost is yet far from complete. Not until hundreds of belated vessels have been heard from can there be any certainty how many human sacrifices have been exacted. Great ocean steamships care little for any wind that blows so long as they have plenty of sea-room, and those which arrived yesterday report that they were not seriously incommoded, though they caught the full force of the storm. But sailing vessels, and especially those which are heavy laden and expect to hug the coast, were certainly in great danger for many hours, and there is reason to fear that not a few of them failed to escape. Already we have accounts of a dreadful loss of life on the coast of New-England, and from Portland to Cape May the destruction of property has been enormous. When to this is added the cost of replacing prefer a clean and industrious life is a powerful | what the wind tore down at a thousand inland points it is apparent that those who are occasionally heard to say that they enjoy great storms have just enjoyed an expensive luxury.

> It is learned from "The Rochester Union" that the Republicans have stolen their majority in both Houses of the Legislature." By way of establishing this humorous proposition "The Union" argues that if a census had been taken in 1885 the Democrats would have gained a number of districts. How did it happen that | darkened by the shadow of malignant envy and census was not taken in 1885? It happened because Governor Hill, on purely partisan grounds, refused to sign the Constitutional bill, which had been passed by a Republican Legislature "The Union" would do well to change the subject.

The fame of Boston's Public Library is not confined to Boston. It has gone abroad far and near, and the example set by Boston has doubtless been greatly influential in leading to the establishment of similar libraries in other towns and cities. The laying of the cornerstone of a new building for the Boston Library, which will take place to-day, is accordingly a matter of general interest. A new building means not only growth in the library itself, but opportunities for increased in fluence-influence in the highest degree beneficial to the community on which this educating force s exerted. We congratulate Boston on its library, and on the necessity for larger facilities which to-day's ceremony will accentuate; and we trust it will not be long before Boston can return the compliment on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Tilden Library.

"The Philadelphia Record" has been inquiring how men who work in iron foundries and other places where they are called upon to face fierce ires manage to stand the heat. The result of its inquiry makes an interesting article. Now let. "The Record" furnish a companion picture science. These announcements multiply so by finding out how the Democrats who were caught out in the storm of November 6 managed to stand the cold.

Our estimable contemporary, The New-York Tribun Our estimable contemporary, The New York Tribune
—which is a high-protectionist organ to the core,
having heretofore been manfully consistent in that
propert when inconsistent in many others—has apparefully joined those "strongest protectionists" in the
company that the other night were "first and loudest
in their applause of the proposal" of Protessor Goldwin Smith to establish a commercial union between
Canada and the United States.—(Philadelphia Telereach

Fudge! The Tribune does not favor either commercial reciprocity or commercial union with Canada. What it has said is this: A treaty of broad scope and progressive tendencies, regulating all questions relating to fisheries rights, commercial privileges, navigation, railway construction, transit trade, control of waterways, and the like, will have to be negotiated sooner or later. Retaliation may be one of the necessary preliminaries to diplomatic action, but ultimately all these questions will have to be dealt with in a broad and comprehensive treaty. For lack of a more generic term we have described this as a commercial treaty, but that is a very different thing from reciprocity of trade or assimilation of

In speaking of the operation of the prohibitory liquor law in Rhode Island, "The Providence Journal" says: " The saloons are quite as open, much more numerous, and a great deal more mischievous than when they were under a licens and restriction as to character and conduct, and paid a revenue to the city and State." If this condition of things exists in Rhode Island, what would be the result of the prohibition experiment in this city?

An ample supply of the conditions that make for ill health is apparently provided in the Newdevelopment is now so great that the general | York Court-House. The result of a careful inspection was made public a fortnight ago. It was shown that the drains, the heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., are in a bad condition, and extensive repairs are necessary. Judge Daly has recently been extremely ill, and on Monday Judge Beach was forced to adjourn his court on account of an ailment which his physician attributes t the dampness and poor ventilation of the court-

men, and their work-rooms should be made clean, comfortable and wholesome. It looks as though provision for this had been delayed too long. Why are not the needed repairs made at once?

Western papers are worried over the Thanksgiving proclamation of the Governor of Nevada. They should give their perturbed spirits a rest. Governor Stevenson merely remarked officially what we all know unofficially, that " with malice towards none and with charity for all, we ought to be thankful that the issues of the late political controversy have ended so favorably for the future prosperity and happiness of our people." That's true,-whether the handful of Democrats in Nevada like to have it said officially or not. Besides, none of them keep Thanks-What's the matter with the giving anyway. Governor of Nevada? He's all right.

Carlyle's description of Bismarck in 1866 as the only man appointed by God to be His vicegerent here on earth in these days, and knowing he was so appointed and bent with his whole soul on doing, and able to do God's work," was a better title to fame than the fantastic degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred by the evangelical theologians of Giessen.

"The Utica Herald" feels constrained, in view of the vote which he received at the recent election, to suggest Lieutenant-Governor Jones as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1892. The total vote cast for Jones was over 200 more than the total vote cast for Hill; the plurality by which Jones was elected was over 3,000 more than the plurality by which Hill was elected. to prove that in the estimation of the Democracy of New-York Jones is a bigger man than Hill. It looks now as though the logic of the situation might make Jones the Democratic standardbearer in '92 by acclamation. Still, he would do well to watch Hill.

Another case of plagiarism has apparently proved fatal. The person charged with the offence was Professor Henry Clarke Johnson, late of Lehigh University, and recently made president of the Central High School of Philadelphia. It was discovered that the address he delivered upon assuming his new charge contained passages that were identical with passages in a speech made by the late President Garfield on July 4, 1867. Professor Johnson declared that he could not even remember having read the speech referred to, but supposed that he must have done so, and that the passages had been impressed upon his mind. He declared that he prepared his speech at a hotel while travelling, and without books or papers to refer to. Coincidences of thought and even of expression are so common that no person of any literary experience would attach any importance to them, but the reproduction of entire sentences and paragraphs, with hardly the variation of a word, is not easily to be accounted for on any such hypothesis. The fact that Professor Johnson has resigned indicates that he has not been able to sustain himself against the painful suspicions thus aroused. Upon the general subject of plagiarism, the most obvious reflection is one of wonder that any one should ever think it worth while to commit it. The risks of detection are so great and the game one can bag is so small at the best,

Unhappy Mr. Balfour, hastening with pallid face to his place in the Commons after a serious illness, was confronted with the unseemly spectacle of an invasion of that historic chamber by Irish constables. His attempt to dismiss the incident as a trivial mistake caused by excess of zeal was a dismal failure. The Parnellites were entitled to the sympathy of the House when the detectives sought to arrest them within the walls of Westminster. It is probable that the appointment of an investigating committee will prevent the recurrence of such outrages hereafter

Judge Rucker seems to be about the best-advertised "gem'man" in the United States; but there will be no duel.

There is something inexpressibly shooking in he idea of the Anarchist Sunday-schools, several of which are having a prosperous existence in Chicago. Hundreds of children are gathered in rooms at the back of saloons, and are there taught the bitterness which is the essence of the Anarchist creed. Is not life likely to be hard enough for the children of the poor without having it lass hatred? The men who are poisoning these young minds and laboring to train up a generation of revolutionists and assassins are doing a devilish work, and are more deserving of hanging than the Haymarket conspirators, whom they teach the children to regard as martyrs.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Carter Harrison, ex-Mayor of Chicago, is said

Miss Katherine T. Simonds has completed her fiftieth year of service as teacher in the Franklin School, Boston.

Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania has just sent in \$1,100 for the John A. Legan menument fund of the G. A. R., collected in various posts.

Mr. George W. Cable has resigned the leadership of the Tremont Temple Bible Class. The following resolutions were recently adopted

by the Colored Auxiliary Sanitary Association Jacksonville, Fla. :

Jacksonville, Fla.:

"Whereas, Daniel Hand, esq., of Clinton, Conn., has, in the fulness of his heart, bestowed a life-long charity upon the colored people of the South, by providing for the education of the colored youth of tibe ex-slave States through the American Missionary Association, in the magnificent gift of one million of dollars, known as the Daniel Hand Educational Fund.

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Colored Auxiliary Association and others, representing the colored citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., do hereby tender our warmest thanks to Mr. Hand for his generous and munificent gift for the elevation of a people who have an up-hill struggle toward civilization, and hope that he may live to see the good results of his bounty. have an up-bill struggle toward civilization, and hope that he may live to see the good results of his bounty.

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be published in the city papers and in The New-York Tribune, and a copy be transmitted to Mr. Hand and to the president of the American Missionary Association."

Mme. Trebelli, the singer, is recovering from her

Senator Morgan will be re-elected to-day by Alabama Legislature.

In his valedictory address to President David J. Hill, late of Bucknell University, about to succeed Dr. Martin B. Anderson as president of the University of Rochester, Chauncey B. Ripley, on behalf of the alumni of Bucknell, said: "I voice the sentiment of both colleges, of their alumni, their patrons and friends, when I say: We can wish you no greater cess at the University of Rochester, we can wish the University of Rochester no greater good, than that you attain to the exalted station among college presidents which your illustrious predecessor has so long and so worthly held—or, as you yourself have so well expressed a kindred sentiment. That the old and the new anneal in the most perfect manner and that the two administrations form coherent parts of a higher unity."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that the King of the Sandwich Islands expects soon to come to this city and have a good time. He will come as Kalakana Rex and may possibly go back as Kalakana, Wreck, if he goes in for ng too much of a good time.

The original inventor of the bell punch sold his patent for \$500, and the company purchasing it made hundreds of thousands of collars cut of it. It is not known what the original inventor of the whiskey punch sold his patent for, but hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made out of that too.—(Norristown Heraid.

The exclusion of colored boys by Mr. I. V. William son, of Philadelphia, from his proposed mechanical school for boys, is vigorously resented by the colored people of that city.

The proposed exhibit of Chicago pork in Paris is very flattering it this city of culture. Nobody is trying to get up an exhibit of Boston beans in the French metropolis. Chicago is rapidly coming to be recognized as the great literary centre of this country.

Happy the Indiana man who can truly claim the east he thinks he is happy.

such is not the case, however. The Yankeepholic, these papers is only simulated, and arises many time from ignorance—but often from a spirit of opposite to the present Administration.—(Two Republics.

It is stated that the sheriffs of Delaware whose duty it is to flog criminals, are so merciful in applying the lash that the punishment is little more ti

a farce. "Oh, Mrs. Watts, you should join our literary so-

"Should It"
"Yes, indeed! We study and learn so much.
Last meeting we took up Carlyle's quarrels with his

"It must have been interesting."
"Very. Next meeting we shall investigate the divate life of Goethe and his love affairs."

"How instructive!"

"es, and we have found out everything about Pee's dissipation and disreputable conduct, and purpose soon to thoroughly investigate the immoral actions of Voltaire."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, there's nothing like a literary society to in-A writer in the Paris "Figaro" says that General Harrison is not an adopt in " that American custom, the shake-hand."

Reason to be Thankful.—It was at a revival meeting and the brothers and sisters were relating their experience. Among them a lady got up; said she: "Brothers and sisters, I have great reason to be thankful."

Yes," she continued, " no one has more reason to

be thankful."

"Hallolujah!" chorussed the brothers and sisters.

"Yes, my husband's a baseball umpire and the baseball season's over."

Then there was a cold and toy silence which lasted until a brother with rare presence of mind started a soul-stirring hymn.—(Boston Courier. A trading establishment in the Congo recently sent

an order to England for a consignment of rum. And very appropriately it was added in a postscript:

Signs of Success.—Mrs. Minks—How has young Mr. Hopeful's novel turned out!

Mr. Minks—Guess it's a great success; must be selling like hot cakes.

"Indeed! has any one told you so!"

"No, but ne is letting his hair grow long and has begun to roll his eyes."—(Philadelphia Record. The Tippecanoe Inauguration Ball of March 4, 1841, was held at "Carusi's Saloon," which a few old Washingtonians yet remember.

A New-York dealer advertises "Steel fishing-rods that telescope." If they would tell a lie as well as telescope, the angler who uses them would be relieved of a very unpleasant task.—(Norristown Herald. "If you believe in protection, buy a lung pad" is

the way a druggist puts it. A writer on "The Banana as a Food" cars a child may be raised on it almost entirely. Perhaps so. Many a man has been brought down by it entirely.—(Norristown Herald.

It is said that the best celery grown in the country is raised by the market gardeners in the suburban

Lucky for Dumley.—"I say, Bromley," said Dumley, "do you believe there is such a person in existence as the fool-killer?"

"Let me see, Dumley," replied Bromley. "About how old are you?"

"I'm gettin' on toward fifty."

"No." replied Bromley, "I don't believe there is."

—(The Epoch.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB'S CONCERT.

There was one feature in the first concert of the

Philharmonic Club for this season, at Chickering Hall last night, which challenged the warm praise that every lover of music present was willing to give it. This was the lovely old septet of Hummel played by Richard Hoffman, piano; Frieldhold Hemmann, viola; Emil Schenck, violoncello; August Kalkhof, double bass; Eugene Weiner, flute; Carl Pleper, horn, and Joseph Eller, oboe. The septet, with its endless repetitions, is very old-fashioned music, but in it there is such a felicitous flow of melody that it suggested the perruke period much less often than the new string quartet, op. 147, by Rheinberger, with which the concert was opened. There were so many slips of intonation in the performance of this work, however, that it would scarcely pe fair to the celebrated theorist and contrapuntist who wrote it to attempt an estimate of it after this hearing.

vocalist of the evening was Miss Louise Sturges, who comes, we believe, from some town in the middle of this State. Her musical intuitions are doubtless good, but her training, especially in matter of voice equalization, is sadly delicient, her high notes having a fog-horn quality that is posttively terrifying. She sang Gluck's magnificent air from "Alceste," "Divinites du Styx." and two songs by Tschsikowsky and Godard, besides Moyor-Ileli mund's "Maedcheniled" on a recall. Beside the com-positions already mentioned the club played a Ro-mance and Scherzo expressly composed for it by Dud-ley Buck.

AN ARGUMENT NOT WITHOUT FORCE. From The Hartford Post.

Three weeks after election, and nobedy knows whether Harrison has the majority of the popular vote. What a fine time we should have over the returns if the election was by popular vote without the electors.

THEN THE GEORGIA NEGROES COULD VOTE. From The Atlanta Constitution.

We believe that General Tecumseh sherman sught to be made captain-general of the universe.

THE DEAR LITTLE INNOCENT CHERUES. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The absurdity of the charge that boodle carried the election for the Republicans becomes particularly apparent when the fact is borne in mind that most of the boodlers were on the side of the Democrats. Scott. Gould. Havemeyer, Brice. I sarnum Oelrichs and the magnates of the Standard Oil Company were all supporters of Cleveland, and all made liberal contributions to the Democratic campaign faind. The President, the Cabinet, and the heads of the executive bureaus also "ohlpped in" hands mely, while the 80,000 or 100,000 Federal officers of the lower grades, most of whom are Democrats, were asked to "come down," and undoubedly did "come down," to help along the cause of Cleveland and reform.

THE YANKEE FARMER KNOWS A THING OR TWO. From The Wheeling, (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

Observe that wool is stronger than at any time within several months. The country no longer fears the Mills bill or any other similar measure.

ONE ROSEATE RAY OF HOPE YET LINGERS.

From The Chicago News. Although the Hon. Carl Schurz has returned from Europe, he declines to be interviewed by the presupon the subject of the recent elections. It seems hard to keep the country in this distressing condition of suspense. Perhaps Mr. Schurz, who is one of your subtle kind, will relieve the public by performing a minor fugue or a blue mass in G upon the planoforte-

A VERSATILE GENIUS.

From The Baltimore American. Having rejected Mr. Blaine for the Cabinet the Mugwumps now make him out an editor. Which only goes to prove that Mr. Blaine is still capable of filling any position.

COLONEL SHEPARD'S REMEDY FOR TRAITORS. From The New-York Mail and Express.

From The New-York Mail and Express.

Some Republicans are at a loss as to how the Republican party shall purge itself; but the remedy, really, is very simple.

Let the constitution of the party be so altered that it will only require a majority voic to expel any one from the county and district committees; and that, when so expelled, a delegate shall not become recligible for a period of two years to serve upon either committees or in any convention, and not then without a two-thirds voic of the County Committee.

At present, expulsion may be followed the same day by the re-election of the expelled party, who would immediately claim and exercise more power than ever by virtue of his so-called vindication. If the period of disability was made only one Year, it would be in the power of the party to keep the district in a constant ferment until he should come in again; but two years is a little longer time than any district leader, however inflated, could hold his breath. Knowing in advance that his leave of absence was to be for two years, he would probably forthwith skip to other fields and pastures new.

RECOGNITION FROM THE MODERN ATHENS.

From The Boston Advertiser. Boston has outstripped our other cities in this matter, although in the last few years New-York has been supplied with three or four free libraries, which are doing good work on a modest scale. When the great Tilden Library is established this city will easily take the paim.

FOR DEMOCRATIC BUTTONHOLES.

From The Atlanta Constitution. Editor Watterson is the chrysanthemum of modern politics. The colder the day the more beautifully he olooms.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S CHANCE OF RE-ELECTION From The Boston Traveller.

From The Boston Traveller.

Of the nine prominent Republicans who have been named in the press as probable candidates for the Senatorship against Mr. Chandler, eight are known not to be candidates, and at least six are outspoken advocates of the re-election of Mr. Chandler. While the first choice of about one-fourth of the Republican members is not stated, there appears to be a general drift to the support of Mr. Chandler. Our corespondent believes that the following estimate by counties is a conservative exhibit of the preference of members of the Legislature so far as can be determined at the present time. Favorable to Mr. Chandler's re-election, 124; preference not ascertained, 46; first choice not Mr. Chandler, 17.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY.

om The Torouto World.

Beyond all doubt the apparently firm establishment and money-making success of Protection in the United States was the chief among the practical considerations which decided the majority of Capacinas in invor of the National Policy revolution of 1878-78.

The attacks on Americans by opposition papers, specially those of the clerical stripe, are now most frequent; and one might suppose that they had as their foundation a bitter animosity on the part of a portion of the Mexican people against everything existing in or proceeding from the United States. room. Of course, this is a state of things that should not be allowed to continue. Our judges have no sinecures to fill. They are hard-worked